

Notes on Some Adirondack Diptera Collected by Messrs. MacGillivray and Houghton.

BY O. A. JOHANNSEN.

The following notes are published as supplementary to the "List, etc.," given by Messrs. MacGillivray and Houghton in the preceding pages. All the flies were collected near Axton, N. Y., in June, 1901.

Limnophila macrocera Say. Compl. Wr. ii, 46.

A single male specimen in the collection agrees with Osten Sacken's description in Monographs, etc., iv, p. 294, in every particular excepting that it possesses two supernumerary cross-veins in the cell R_2 (Const.) proximad of the cross-vein of cell R_1 in the one wing, and one supernumerary in the other.

Pachyrrhina pedunculata Loew. Centur. iv, 24.

♂.—In the specimen in hand the sides of the first abdominal segment are yellow.

Sciophila pulchra, n. sp.

This fly differs from *S. subcaerulea* Coq. in the following particulars: The thorax has no bluish tinge, the mouth parts are black and not yellow, and the antennæ are gray. Length, 10 mm.

♀.—Black, polished, with a brownish tinge. Palpi black, basal joint yellowish; face, front and occiput shining black. Antennæ fuscous, with whitish, very short appressed pile. Dorsum of the thorax, scutellum, metanotum and pleuræ polished black, sparsely covered with very short pale hairs; the prothoracic spiracle, the dorso-pleural suture, and behind the root of the wings slightly yellowish. Abdomen shining black with a brownish tinge, especially at the incisures and the venter. The hairs covering the abdomen are short and pale. Femora and coxæ, and anterior and middle tibiæ are a deep yellow; hind tibiæ are slightly infuscated, all tarsi are brown, darker apically; tips of the posterior femora and of all tibiæ are brown. The middle femora have a short stout blunt spur on the under side near the apex; the fore and hind tibiæ each with one, the middle tibiæ with two spurs. The wing venation resembles figure 8a, plate xix. in Winnertz' "Pflanzmücken," the forking of the Cubitus (Const.) being proximad of the cross vein, but differs in that the small cross vein is nearer the base of the small cell; R is straighter, and R_{4+5} is slightly curved forward so that the distal third is parallel with R_1 .

and ends more than the length of the posterior cross-vein before the tip of the wing. The cell R_1 is about one-and-a-half longer than broad. The wings are short haired: the veins are yellow excepting the cross-veins which are dark brown. Covering the posterior cross-vein is a pale brown cloud, and near the apex below R_{1+2} is another. The halteres are a dusky yellow or brown, the base of the peduncle is yellow. Described from one specimen taken June, 1901.

Sciara, sp.

A single female specimen agrees with Winnertz' description *S. carbonaria* Meigen. The wing venation is like that shown in tab. v, fig. 1, of Lurbeck's *Diptera Groenlandica*.

Dilophus serraticollis, Walker, List, etc., i, 117.

One male and one female specimen. Both the male and the female have a toothed ridge upon the pronotum and another upon the anterior part of the mesonotum; a row of spines on the middle of the anterior tibia and the usual crown of spines at the tip. The hind coxæ are somewhat infuscated. The female differs from *D. obsculus* Loew. in having no rufous on the pleuræ.

Simulium hirtipes Fries. Monogr. Simuliar. 17.5, 1824. Schiner, Fauna, ii, p. 368.

As far as I am aware this is the first record of this fly in America. I have compared them with specimens from Europe and found them identical. The fly is very common during May and the early part of June. Specimens have also been received from Ithaca, N. Y., and from Idaho.

Thereva strigipes, Loew., Centur. ix, 72.

The open cell $Medi_{2+3}$ would place this species in the genus *Dialineura* Rond. The specimen in hand has a brownish black thorax with two narrow longitudinal stripes not mentioned in Loew's description. In other respects it agrees perfectly.

Xylota marginalis, Williston. Synopsis, p. 226.

Of three specimens two agree with the description given by Prof. Williston the third differs as follows: The fore tibiae are brown, the middle and hind pairs are black, their bases yellowish. The first and second abdominal segments are black,

the latter with two small transversely oval red spots near the posterior margin; the third and fourth are red, the former with a black median stripe and black lateral and posterior margins, the latter with black on the disc.

Volucella facialis, Williston. Synopsis, 137.

The specimen agrees with the description of *V. facialis* (a Californian species) in having the yellow face, the black pile on the dorsum of the thorax and the yellow pile on the fourth and fifth segments of the abdomen; but it also has yellow pile on the pleura, in this respect agreeing with *V. evecta* Walker.

Pipeza pisticoides, Will. Synopsis, p. 29.

The specimen (female) has the third joint of the antenna a little longer than wide; the pile on the abdomen is about as long as that on the eyes; and the tibiæ are brown with paler extremities. Length, 6 mm.

Acitura nigricornis, Doane. Jr. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 1899.

In this specimen (a female) there are four scutellar bristles instead of two, as stated by Mr. Doane. The abdomen (which is wanting in Mr. Doane's specimen) is a shining black, except the first segment, which is reddish yellow with a slightly darker posterior margin.

Sarcophaga, sp. n.

♂.—This species goes into the couplet with *S. atropos* in Dr. Schiner's key. It differs as follows. The abdominal spots appear grayish white with a bluish tinge when viewed from behind and yellowish when viewed from in front, the frontal stripe is wide and dull black, the rest of the front and sides of the face golden. The cheeks are black with black hair. The thoracic markings are as given by Schiner for *S. atropos*; the dorso-centrals 4 4; sterno-pleurals 2.1; the thorax, abdomen, and legs excepting the tarsi with long fine nearly erect hair among the setæ. The hair on the inner side of the hind tibia is nearly as long, but not so dense, as with the European *S. carnaria*. The middle tibiæ have four or five, the posterior pair have nine or ten setæ besides the apical ones. The genitalia of the male are elongate, black, the anal segment is black with a gray posterior margin. The articulation of the claspers is reddish brown. The basal section of R_{4+5} is bristly half way to the small cross-vein. The female is like the male excepting for the sexual characters. Length, 9-10 mm.

Sarcophaga, sp. b.

This species goes into the couplet with *S. affinis* Zett. in Dr. Schiner's key. The abdomen may be called tessellated. The male genitalia are inconspicuous. From *S. affinis* it differs in having a small costal spine on the wing; the elongate black spots on the abdomen are arranged in three rows, confluent on the hind margin of each segment. The tibiae have but few bristles. Dorso-centrals 3.3; sterno-pleurals 1.1. 1. Vein R_{4+5} has 3 or 4 bristles near the base. Male and female. Length 7 mm

A Trip After *Papilio* *Homerus*.*

BY CAPTAIN WIRT ROBINSON, U. S. A.

We sailed June 14 for Colombia, landed June 23d at Savanilla, and that day went on to Barranquilla. I caught in my hat, from car window as we went along, a huge metallic buprestid. On arriving at Barranquilla, to my disgust, I found that we would not be allowed to use our guns, to leave limits of town, to go out of doors after dark, our mail was opened, we were followed by spies, and altogether so molested that I made up my mind to clear out at once, and returned next day to the wharf to catch our steamer. Found there another steamer of same line bound back for Jamaica, and transferred to her. On night of 24th caught on deck of our steamer a small sphinx which I think is *Aellopos tantalus*. On morning of 25th, before we sailed, got permission to leave wharf and go ashore after insects. Caught a few insignificant things, and found a bush covered with white caterpillars, rather flat than thick, size of *H. io* caterpillars, but with long brownish red hairs at base of which were clumps of small red spines; a few of these were already spinning cocoons, so we gathered them in, over 100 in all. In so doing were frightfully stung, the pain increasing after we got aboard and enough to drive us nearly distracted. The cocoons greyish and flat and plastered to tree trunk, several in clumps. Inside a compact case with flaps or valves at end. The chrysalid emerges, pierces outer loose silk and after this fly emerges leaving chrysalid case protruding like goat moths! Our worms made over 100 cocoons, and they began to hatch on way back north from Kingston, giving those moths which you identify as belonging to *Gasina*

* Extract from a letter to Prof. E. J. Smith, Jr.